



DE CURAÇAOSCHE COURANT.

Deel XIII.

ZATURDAG den 26sten MAART, 1825.

N. 12

Gedrukt en Zaturdag's morgens uitgegeven ten Drukkery Kantore voor Z. M. den Koning der Nederlanden, door De Weduwe W. N. L. V. S.

DE Schouthynacht Gouverneur en Raden van Policie van Curaçao en onderhoorige Eilanden.

Allen den genen die deze zullen zien of hooren lezen, salut! doen te weten:

In aanmerking genomen zynde: dat, alhoewel de bepaling der leges welke de Magazyn-meester der Artillerie thans geniet voor de administratie van buskruid aan partikulieren toebehoorende, volgens zyne eigene opgave geschied was, het echter genoegzaam gebleken is dat die opgave verkeerdelyk en tot zyn eigen nadeel was gedaan en dat voorheen de gene dewelke met de bedoelde administratie belast was grootere belooning heeft genoten dan die welke by het bestaande reglement van emolumenten en legessen daarvoor aan den voormelden Magazynmeester is toegekend geworden, in voege dat de gemelde ambtenaar in het roeren van die administratie schade lydt, hetwelk niet behoort plaats te hebben.

Is goedgevonden en besloten: het emolument hetwelk by het voorzeide reglement van legessen aan den Magazynmeester der Artillerie in deze kolonie is toegekend geworden voor het bewaren, keeren, luchten, afleveren en alle transport kosten, van buskruid aan partikulieren toebehoorende te verdubbelen en hetzelfde aldus by deze te stellen op zes realen voor elk honderd pond en drie pezos voor een boco; zulende voor vaten of fusten van minder of meerder gewigt naar evenredigheid worden betaald.

Aldus gearresteerd in des Raads vergadering gehouden op het Gouvernements Huis binnen het Fort Amsterdam, op Curaçao den 15den Maart 1825, het twaalfde Jaar van Zyners Majesteits regering.

De Gouverneur en Raden voornoemd,
(w. g.) CANTZ'LAAR.

Ter ordonnantie van dezelve,
(w. g.) W. PRINCE, Sec.

Gepubliceerd binnen het Fort Amsterdam en in de Willemstad op Curaçao, den 19den der gemelde maand.

(w. g.) W. PRINCE, Sec.

WY PAULUS ROELOFF CANTZ'LAAR, Ridder der Order van den Nederlandschen Leeuw, Schouthynacht in dienst van Zyne Majesteit den Koning der Nederlanden, Gouverneur van Curaçao en onderhoorige Eilanden Bonaire en Aruba, en Opperbevelhebber van de Land en Zee-magt aldaar, &c. &c. &c.

Allen den genen die deze zullen zien of hooren lezen, salut! doen te weten:

Na te maalt Zyne Excellentie de Gouverneur van de eilanden St. Thomas en St. John aan ons toegezonden heeft eene publicatie van hoogdenzelve, gedagteekend den 3den Maart 1825, inhoudende de namen van personen die meer of min aan Rooverij schuldig bevonden zyn, tot inwinning van berigten dewelke ter ontdekking en opvatting van dezelve mogen strekken.

Zoo wordt de gemelde publicatie, dewelke hiernevens zal worden aangeplakt ter plaatse daar het behoort, en in de Nederduitsche taal aldus luidt te weten:

BEKENDMAKING.

Het Gouvernement maakt hierby aan het publiek bekend dat de natenoemene personen, dewelke zich thans op dit eiland niet ophouden, meer of min schuldig bevonden zyn aan rooverij, welke het onder-

werp is van onderzoek en regspraak eener Commissie daartoe alhier benoemd.

NAMELYK:

1. Mc. LEAN.

Blank, wordt gezegd van de Engelsche natie te zyn en is te St. Bartholomeus wegens rooverij tot de galg gecondemneerd, inaar slechts gegeeseld.

2. ISERON.

Sambo van St. Domingo, kort en dik van ligchaam.

3. COMPERE.

Neger van hetzelfde eiland, lang van gestalte. Men zegt dat deze twee misdadigers zich te St. Domingo bevinden, en is Z. M. Korvet Nayaden naar Port au Prince vertrokken om dezelve op te eischen.

4. JACOB RANDALS.

alias

CORNELIUS SUTTEN.

Mulat, Noord Amerikaan, lang en dik van gestalte, blind aan een oog hetwelk hol is.

5. EMIL.

Neger van St. Domingo, van een sterk gestel, doch ziet er ongesteld uit.

6. FOREE.

Neger, wordt gehouden een Franschman te zyn, lang en sterk van gestel.

7. ALBAN.

alias

HEEKERY FACE.

Neger, wordt voor een Noord Amerikaan gehouden en is van een sterk ligchaams gestel.

8. JAMES alias JIM.

Een lang blanke man, waarschynelyk Noord Amerikaan.

9. EEN JONG FRANSCH NEGER. Met een gezwollen voet wiens naam onbekend is.

Alle deze misdadigers zyn Jongelieden tusschen 25 à 30 jaren oud.

De genen die zoodanige informatie kunnen geven welke strekken moge ter ontdekking en opvatting van dezelve, zullen daaraan geevenredigde belooning genieten.

Gouvernement van St. Thomas en St. John. St. Thomas den 3den Maart 1825.

(w. g.) P. v. SCHOLTEN.

Hierby aan het publiek mede gedeeld tot zoodanig einde als daarin is uitgedrukt.

Gedaan op Curaçao den 21sten Maart 1825, het twaalfde jaar Zyners Majesteits regering.

(w. g.) CANTZ'LAAR.

Ter ordonnantie van Zyne Excellentie,
(w. g.) W. PRINCE, Gouv. Sec.

Gepubliceerd binnen het Fort Amsterdam en in de Willemstad dato ut supra.

(w. g.) W. PRINCE, Gouv. Sec.

UIT NEDERLANDSCHE KOURANTEN.

Frankfort, 28sten Dec — In Weenen wordt thans tusschen de gezanten der wederzydsche groote mogendheden druk onderhandeld over de aangelegenheden der Grieken, en het verder noodlot hunner landen. De geruchten, welke men, betrekkelijk een misverstand wegens dit gewigtig onderwerp, verbreidt, zyn gewoogd; sommige voeden integendeel eene niet ongrondige hoop, dat deze belangryke aangelegenheden vondragtig en in overeenstemming met het welsyn van geheel Europa zullen behandeld worden. De grootste zwartigheid betreft het middel, om de verhevene Porte reden te doen verstaan; want volgens de laatste berigten blyven de Sultan en de Divan by voortdurend hardnekkig op eene onvoorwaardelyke onderwerping der Grieken aanhouden, en is een der voornaamste Turksche ambtenaren, die in deze raadsvergadering een voorstel heeft gewaagd, om Morea in dezelfde categorie te brengen als Wallachye en Moldavie, deze poering zeer kwalyk aangenomen, zoodanig zelfs, dat by personelyk is bedreigd geworden. Ondertusschen vlist men zich, dat de Turksche re-

gering zal gevoelen, dat, zoo zy met de krachten mogendheden van Europa breekt, zy zich onverschydelyk in het verderf stort; en de jongste gemenschappelyke pogingen, om de ontruiming der vorstendommen eindelyk te doen plaats hebben, zyn dan toch ook met eenen geweligen uitlag bekroond, weshalve men eering met berigt verwacht dat de Russische zaakgehande zich openlyk als zoodanig gedraagt.

Volgens byzondere brieven is de gemenschappelyke nota, waarop in borenstand berigt wordt gedaan, in zeer sterke bewoordingen vervat geweest, en luidde dezelve onder andere, dat, indien op den eersten December de ontruiming niet had plaats gehad, Rusland niet alleen zyne mogendheden zoude afbreken, maar de verhevene mogendheden hare betrekkingen met de Porte zouden ophoorten.

Den 31sten Dec — Volgens berigten uit Rome, heeft de Kardinaal vicaris Zurlo een gestrengt uitvaardigd, betrekkelijk de kleding der vrouwen. In hetzelfde komt voor, dat deze kleding niets minder dan zedig is; dat dit kwaad zedeloosheid te weeg brengt, en dat de Praezen ten allen tyde de zedeloosheid van vrouwen en huismoeders als de voornaamste oorzaak hebben beschouwd van de rampen, welke de kritelyke kerk hebben getroffen. De Kardinaal heeft dienvoegens sile onzedige vrouwelyke kleding in de Romeinsche Staten ten strengste verboden, op straffe van geldboeten of, indien het nood mocht zyn, tuchting aan den lyve. Z. Em. heeft tevens gelast wel degelyk het oog te houden op de zoodanige, welke in schyn een zedig gewaad dragen, doch hetzelfde door verfynde kunstnaryen aanatotelyk maken; en de bedienaars van den goddienst gelast, te zorgen, dat geene vrouwen, welke onbehoorlyk, of al te zwierig, gekleed gaan, in de kerken zullen worden toegelaten. Z. Em. heeft eindelyk gelast, dat de bepaalde straffen ook zullen toegepast worden op vaders, mannen en voogden, welke de verbodene kleding gedoogen, of bevorderen, en op snyders en naaiers, die tot het vervaardigen derzelve de hand leenen.

Den 2den Jan. — De jongste berigten uit Konstantinopel zyn van den 4den December en over Bucharest ontvangen. Destyds was in eerstgenoemde hoofdstad het gerucht algemeen, dat de sulten besloten zoudde hebben, om een vyfden veldtocht tegen de Grieken te ondernemen, en dat by ten dien einde eenen nieuwen firmen aan den onder koning van Egypte had gezonden, met last, om al de uitgaven, welke tot eene duidenige expeditie noodig mogten zyn, voor zyne rekening te nemen. Daar de genoemde onder koning in het afgeloopen jaar zich reeds met die uitgaven heeft belast, onder voorwaarde, dat de Egyptische munt, welke van veel slechter gehalte is dan de Turksche, alom in het Turksche ryk gangbaar zoudde zyn, meent men vooraf te kunnen besluiten, dat de verhevene Porte zich ditmaal het uiterste zal laten welgevallen, hoewel het genoegzaam bekend is, dat de hulp der Egyptenaren haar weinig bevorderlyk is geweest.

Den 7den Jan — Men verzekert, dat de Egyptische vlootvoogd zyne Albanische troepen, welke zyne bruikbaarste krygsmagt oitmaakten, in de bogt van Marmarissa heeft ontscheept en ontbonden, en dat de overige troepen, welke hy nog by zich heeft, in geen gunstigen toestand zyn.

De Grieksche zee-magt blokkeert thans Lepante en Faro zeer nauwkeurig en heeft verscheidene schepen met leeftoet, voor die vestingen bestemd, in beslag genomen. De Grieksche regering stelt grooten prys op het vermeerteren derzelve en neemt maatregelen, om dat oogmerk te bereiken.

Parys, 28sten Dec. — Men heeft berigten uit Madrid van den 22sten December. Het tweede regiment Zwitsers was aldaar aangekomen en had het regiment Franschen afgevoerd, weshalve men destyds slechts 3000 man vreemde troepen in genoemde hoofdstad telde. Het was voorts in dezelve zeer rustig, ondanks het gerucht, dat de konstitutionelen eene landing by Alicante hadden gedaan. Volgens brieven uit die stad waren de gewaande konstitutionelen sluikers uit Gibraltar, die aan wal waren gekomen, om water in te nemen.

Het wordt intusschen bevestigd, dat de konstitutionelen met eenige weinige vaartuigen in zee zyn. De kapitein generaal van Valencia heeft in eene proklamatie van den 12den Dec. zyne onderhoorigen aangekondigd, dat den 9den te voren eene brik, een schooner, eene fregat en eene groote feloek, met troepen aan boord, voor het kasteel van S. Pola zyn verscheene, en het

March 25, 1825.

FOR PUERTO CABELLO,

THE SCHOONER

CORNELIA.



Will sail on Thursday next. For Freight or Passage having good accommodations, apply to the Captain on board or at his House in Pietermaay.

JOSEPH MOLLER.

CURACAO.

Vaztuigeninen uitgeklaard sedert onzelaatst INGEKLAARD—MAART.

- 21. golet Mathilda, Briche, Indische Kust
Overste van Scholten, Reed. St. Thomas en St. Croix
 - bark Neptunus, Rynardus, Porto Rico
La O, Baresa, dito
 - 25. golet Maria, Conant, St. Martha
Two Rachels, Renoa, Pto. Cabello
- UITGEKLAARD—MAART.
- 21. bark De Hoop, Coudeville, St. Jans baai
brik Leander, M'Foy, Providence
 - bark De Hoop, De Jesus, Coro
 - 23. golet Perseverance, Boom, Wiama
 - Dos Amigos, Ramices, Coro
 - 25. — Maria, Arens, St. Thomas

Uithoofde dat Vrydag Feestdag is, zal ons volgend nummer in plaats van op aanstaande Zaterdag s'morgens des Donderdags ten 5 ure s'avonds uitgegeven worden; daarom wordt een elk verzocht, om advertentien of andere stukken, welke moeten geplaatst worden in dat nummer vóór of uiterlijk Donderdag des morgens vroeg intezenden.

Op verleden Zaterdag des vonds is alhier van Amsterdam aangekomen Z. M.'s brik de Falk, van 18 stukken, gekommandeerd door den kapitein luitenant W. J. van Er, Ridder der Militaire Willems Orde. Op den volgenden middag vuurde zy een saluut hetwelke van het Fort Amsterdam beantwoord werd. Met de Falk zijn er 50 man en een officier uitgekomen voor het Garnisoen alhier.

Op verleden Zondag morgen is naar Aruba vertrokken, Z. M.'s brik de Kempnaar, gekommandeerd door den kapitein luitenant Van Ryn, en is op gisteren huten deze haven aangekomen.

Naar luid van St. Thomas nieuwspapieren welke wy in deze week ontvingen hebben, was er op den 17den February te Barbados aangekomen een Engelsch oorlog-vaertuig, de Egria, en heeft uitgebragt van Engeland, Kolonel Campbell en de Heer Ward, beide Britsche Commissarissen voor Colombia en Mexiko; zy zijn van daar vertrokken naar Carthagoen, vergezeld van twee Boedchappers van den koning.

Het overlyden van den koning van Napels Ferdinand IV. wordt in de Londensche dagbladen bekend gemaakt; hy wordt opgevolgd door zynen zoon Frans I.

Wy vinden het volgende artikel in die Kourenten onder de teekening van Londen den 20sten January, hetwelk aldus luidt. "Schoon het bericht voorbarig is, dat eene officiele notificatie is aan ons gouvernement gedaan geworden wegens de erkenning der onafhankelykheid van Zuid Amerika, door Z. M.'s de koning der Nederlanden, zoo blyft echter weinig twyfel over dat een zoodanig maatregel werkelijk zal genomen worden. Zoo wy letten op de aanspraak gedaan door den Heer De Quartel, aan den vice-president van Colombia, zoo volgt natuurlyk daar uit, dat het, het voornemen is, van het Nederlandsche gouvernement, de voetstapen van Groot Brittanie te volgen."

OVERLEDEN—Den 3den November v. j. te Gravezinge, de WelEd. Gestrenge Heer Henry Louis Perret Gentil, in leven Lid van den Raad van Politie en Criminele Justitie in de Kolonie Suriname en Kolonel over de gewapende Burgermagt aldaar.

In consequence of Friday next being a Holiday, this Gazette will be published on the preceding Thursday evening; Advertisements, &c. intended for that number, are requested to be sent early on the day of publication.

IMPORTANT FROM COLOMBIA.

Extract of a letter dated La Guayra, March 17, 1825.

Official communications from the immortal Bolivar reached Bogota, from which we learn with surprise and disdain a proposal of the Holy Alliance through the cabinet of the Tuilleries to the Liberator, either to assume a crown and become king or emperor of all the countries he has conquered—or tremble at their vengeance!! but the answer given by the Hero of the South does him more honor, nay elevates him more in the esteem and gratitude of Americans, than all the battles he has fought and all the countries he has liberated; a copy of this document H. E. transmitted to Congress, accompanied by his abdication of the Dictatorial Power in Peru, and of the Presidency of Colombia, requesting

most forcibly, that he may be permitted forthwith to proceed to the United States of America.

"The official accounts, capitulations, &c. from Peru were received by express in Caracas, and are all signed on the margin by the Liberator himself.

"A Spanish armed corvette lay off and on this port this morning and proceeded to Puerto Cabello. She is one of 3 valuable prizes to one of our cruisers."

FROM ENGLISH PAPERS.

London, January 18.

Accounts were this morning received from Bombay to the 8th September, and from Bengal to the 17th August. The only political intelligence is the evacuation of Rangoon by the Burmese. Rangoon, it will be remembered, is the post in which the Burmese stockaded themselves, a little within our territory on the side of Chittagong.

An express arrived this afternoon from Paris with intelligence of Sunday last, and we have seen a gentleman who left the French capital on that day, and who travelled with great speed the whole distance. On this authority it may be mentioned, with more than usual confidence, that it was currently stated in Paris on Sunday, that a note had been presented by the ambassadors of the different Allied Powers at Madrid to the Spanish ministry, to the effect that, under certain circumstances, it was the intention of France, Russia and Prussia, to pursue the line of conduct adopted by Great Britain with regard to the South American colonies.—What reliance ought to be placed upon this report we are not prepared to state. We only know that it was credited in the political circles of Paris on Sunday.

Negotiations have broken off with the deputies of Hayti, for the recognition of the independence of that island by France.

An article from Madrid states, that the charge d'affaires of France has succeeded in his exertions to prevent the re-establishment of the inquisition in Spain, and that M. Zes contributed materially to the result.

Useful Invention.—Much curiosity was excited about nine o'clock on Thursday evening in the Strand, by the appearance of a gentleman on horseback, from whose feet streams of light issued forth, and showed the pavement for several yards before and round the head of his horse as clearly as in day time. He stopped at our office, and we found on examination that the light proceeded from a set of lamps of his invention, one of which was fixed under each stirrup, and having three sides darkened, emitted in front a blaze which was prevented by the rider's feet from rising to dazzle his eyes, and fell on the foreground with such power as to make every hollow or impediment visible, and render it as safe to ride in the darkest night as in the brightest noon. The lamps are supplied with common oil, and so ingeniously arranged, that the light is not affected in the least by the motion of the horse.—Times.

(From the Courier Français.)
Paris, Jan. 12.—The Quotidienne says:—"The decision of the British cabinet, concerning America, has been officially communicated by lord Granville to the French government, and a messenger was instantly sent to Madrid with the intelligence. The ambassadors of the Holy Alliance, at Paris, sent similar communications to the charges d'affaires of their courts at Madrid. All these communications contain sentiments of anger at the hurried proceedings of England. Undoubtedly, fresh instructions from their cabinets will make them, in union with France, support the rights of Spain over her colonies." We do not know what means Spain will employ to support her rights, but it is certain that England has now adopted a system of policy in direct opposition to that of the Holy Alliance. Such a determination vexes the men of the ancien regime, and embarrasses the ministers who are paid to embrace either party. The Quotidienne shews a disposition to intimidate England, and threatens her with the Holy Alliance interfering to settle the dispute between Spain and her colonies. But if the Holy Alliance is strong by its union, will not England, in case of a war from this cause, find powerful Allies? The president of the United States has pointed out, in his late message, the part he would be disposed to take.

(From the Constitutionnel.)
January 11.—The ministerial journals stated a few days since, that the reports relative to the acknowledgment of the independence of the South American states by the cabinet of St. James were destitute of foundation. They declared that such a measure would be an act of hostility against the Holy Alliance, and some went even so far as to insinuate that the powers composing this royal coalition would find themselves under the necessity of supporting the monarchic principle by force, and that they would unite to assure to Spain the sovereignty of her colonies.

The Quotidienne (but it is not ministerial) is very free upon the subject. It loudly confesses the importance of the declaration of Mr. Canning—it censures his conduct with severity, and threatens for the future a dangerous reaction. The British cabinet (says this Journal) must not be astonished if their own principle be applied to themselves. They can have nothing to object, if it should happen some day that Russia, taking advantage of some of those insurrections so frequent in India, should acknowledge, influenced by the interests of its

commerce, the independence of Bengal, Ceylon, or the kingdom of Mysore. This emancipation, it is true, would injure the interests of East India Company, but the fact could not longer be doubted, for the people of India had long since given evident proofs of their stability.

Paris, Jan. 10.

The destinies of Europe and America are fast unfolding themselves. England, which is placed at the head of civilization, solemnly recognizes the independence of Colombia, Mexico, and Buenos Ayres. Leaning on the trident of Neptune, she braves the Holy Alliance, and defies the tempest that may be raised against her. Her security arises from her policy being in harmony with the interests of her subjects. It cannot be supposed that this determination of England will be effected on the continent of Europe. One of the most active interpreters of the thoughts of our ministers has made some very bitter and threatening remarks on the conduct of Great Britain; another, and more independent paper, announces that the Representatives of the Holy Alliance met yesterday, and that a note was sent to the English government. We learn, too, that the British ministry are preparing for all events, and have demanded of Portugal what is to be expected from her should Great Britain be opposed to the Holy Alliance. All this shews that the resolution of the cabinet of St. James is taken and irrevocable, and that even the chances of a general rupture cannot turn it from the line of policy it has adopted.—What will the French ministry do under these circumstances? Shall we remain idle spectators of the dispute, as at the partition of Poland? We cannot believe this, and yet every thing which is now passing tends to make us fear that it will be so.

Private correspondence of the Globe.

The alarm produced by the recognition of the independence of South America is lessened by the sensible tone of the ministerial papers. It is supposed from their tone that de Villèle had previously had a perfect understanding with Canning on the subject. The ministers of the Holy Alliance however do not conceal their displeasure. It is quite true, as stated in the Quotidienne, and as I informed you by letter, that they sent off couriers to their respective courts announcing this determination, and that they expect answers which will materially affect the politics of Europe. It is still asserted that a kind of Congress will be held here in May between the different ministers and ambassadors of the foreign powers, as the business of the coronation will be a good excuse for their meeting.

IRELAND.

First Rifle Brigade.—This body marched to Church, on last Sunday, with muskets, but their bayonets were not fixed; the officers, however, had their swords drawn; and, if we are correctly informed, every man was provided with 50 rounds of ball cartridges! We beg to submit, that, if it be necessary that soldiers should have divine service performed to them, and that they should be, at the same time, provided with firelocks and ammunition, that the barrack yard is the most suitable place in which their chaplain should officiate. This is the common custom in garrisoned towns in the time of war. By adopting this method, colonel Norcott would be enabled to fulfil any order he might have received from government, and, at the same time, not insult a peaceable community, by profaning the house of God with the instruments and munitions of war.—Northern Whig.

St. Thomas, 9 March, 1825.

SIR!

On receiving the appointment your excellency did us the honour of conferring on us, we immediately proceeded to the distribution of the funds, raised by voluntary subscription, for the relief of the unfortunate sufferers by the late fire; following the judicious recommendation of your excellency, we furnished rations until the 26th ult. during the time we distributed 3,500 rations; since which from the few applications, we deemed it more advisable to give small sums of money to females with families.

We have distributed tools to 61 workmen, chiefly carpenters, and have furnished clothing to about 750 persons, the major part children, and latterly have had no further applications for that necessary. 135 M. feet lumber have been distributed to 188 applicants, owners of lots, or persons proving they had leave to build on lots belonging to others. We have furnished means to ten or twelve families with a number of children to quit the Island.

We calculate the total of our expediture to this day to be about Six Thousand Five Hundred dollars

Hoping that what we have done will meet your excellency's approbation,

We have the honor to be most respectfully
Your Excellency's

Obedt. humble Servants,
S. H. C. STANEMANN
C. WALLON
J. MORISON
E. H. LINDO
B. BOUGE
JOHN GREGG.
J. W. ANDUZE.

To His Excellency Governor P. v. Scholten, &c. &c. &c.

ST. THOMAS, FEB. 26.

A strange rumour is circulating in Paris, that the well known Macgregor, "Casique of Po-yai," has been invited to Madrid, and that he has been appointed to the command of the armies intended to be raised in Spain for the conquest of the South American States.

MARCH 10.

The British vessel of war Egeria arrived at Barbados on the 17th ult., and brought out from England colonel Campbell and Mr. Ward, the British commissioners for Colombia and Mexico, who had subsequently sailed for Carthagena;—these gentlemen are accompanied by two king's messengers.

It is stated in a Scotch paper, that the loss of property sustained in the late fires in Edinburgh may be estimated at from 150 to L. 170,000, and that nearly 300 families have been barred out of their houses.

The late gales on the coast of England had also extended itself along the French coast, and destroyed several transports with troops destined for Martinique.

Several of the London prints, and among them the Courier, have stated that a very material error had taken place in the Almanacks for the present year by placing Easter-day on the 3d April, the said papers contending that it ought to be on the 10th; the following extract proves that the Almanacks are correct:—

ERROR IN THE ALMANACKS.

Some very wise persons found out, a few days since, that the Almanacks were all wrong, and that Easter-day was misplaced in the Calendar. There would have been a mistake in the present calculation had the fall of the Paschal moon fallen after mid day of the third day of April; but as all such computations are made with reference to what a day consists of, according to the words of the first chapter of Genesis, "and the evening and the morning were the first day," so it happens that the Almanacks are right and the wise acres wrong.—John Bull, January 10.

The death of Ferdinand IV., King of Naples, is announced in the London Journals to have succeeded by his son Francis I.

London, Jan. 18.—With respect to the new Spanish loan to be raised by the Bankers in Paris, the letters of to day mention that it was not known whether any arrangement had been finally concluded, but the fact that Guisbada's loan still continued negotiable in the Bourse market, led to the conclusion that it was not likely that any fresh contract had been made. We find also that accounts from Madrid dated the 8th instant, give additional reasons for the figure that no new loan will be attempted to be raised at present. They mention that a project was under consideration for the disposal of a large proportion of the crown property, in order to obtain money to supply present emergencies. It is added, that the king of Spain has no less than about six millions sterling at his disposal, and that the purchasers will, in all probability, be chiefly the religious establishments of kingdom.

Jan. 20.—A though the statement is premature, as to an official notification having been made to our government of the recognition of South American independence by his majesty the king of the Netherlands, there is, we believe, little doubt that such a measure will actually be adopted. If, indeed, we look at the speech delivered by M. de Quartel, to the vice president of Colombia, the inference naturally follows, that it is the intention of the Netherlands government to proceed in exactly the same path as that pursued by Great Britain.

Plymouth, Jan. 15.—Sailed the Egeria, captain Rogers, C. B., with colonel Campbell and Mr Ward on board, the former being accredited to Colombia, the latter to Mexico. They will, on their arrival, negotiate a treaty of commerce with those young and powerful states.—Mr. Ward is accompanied by his lady; and Mr. Ball, formerly attached to the embassy in Spain, sails with him.—The Romney, capt. N. Lockyer, C. B., was to sail to day with colonel Lockbary, Sir John Harvey, Mr. McGilvray, Mr. Galt, and Mr. Donaldson for New York. These gentlemen are the commissioners for fixing a boundary between the United States and British America. After landing these gentlemen at New York, the Romney proceeds to Bermuda.

[From the Globe and Traveller.]

The recognition of the independence of South America by England has produced no marked effects upon the French funds; and this alone is sufficient to show that it is not apprehended in Paris that it can lead to any interruption in the relations between France and this country. Indeed it is obvious that if the recognition of those states was to afford a ground for war, the first recognition of them, viz. by the United States of America, would have been made the subject of a declaration of some sort or other on the part of the Allied Powers.

Paris, Jan. 11.—The evacuations of the principalities having been notified to the ambassadors of all the European powers, M. Mirziacky, the Russian minister, presented to the Reis Efendi his credentials on the 11th December. The news received from the fleet, couriers

from Mehemet Ali, and the evacuation of Moldavia are the causes of these frequent councils.

The Pacha of Joannina has sent to the Porto the heads of the Greeks taken near Prevesa.—It is said that the Servians are endeavouring to exclude all Musselmans from their province, and for that purpose are buying all landed property belonging to the Turks.

Napoli di Romania, Nov. 27.—The siege of Patras has long been carried on in a very negligent manner. It is that after the expence bestowed on this army, the provinces of Patras and Gastouni are ravaged by the Turks from the fortress. Letters from Gastouni say, that the enemy in a late sally, advanced to the bishopric, plundered and massacred the inhabitants, ravaged the country, and re entered the fortress without loss.

Egotism has lately excited dissensions in the province of Arcadia. The government, watching for the general tranquility of the people, has sent a considerable number of troops to restore the factory to their duty, and restore order. We hope to be able, in a few days, to announce the re establishment of tranquility in Arcadia.—J. Etoute

It is stated that Cherev Pacha has sent 20,000 piastres to Ghazib Pacha.

In the rebellion of the Pacha of Syria, as stated by our correspondent, the Turkish government has met with a strong proof that its power is supposed to be greatly on the decline. It must be recollected, however, that the same opinion prevailed at many times and occasions, and yet the Ottoman empire still stands.

FROM EL COLOMBIANO.

Caracas, March 2.

We have received from Bogota, the *Gaceta de Colombia*, and *Constitutional*, of the 21st of Jan. They furnish no intelligence from Peru, so late as that of which we are already in possession of, via St. Thomas; which however obtains sufficient confirmation from the official communication which we publish this day, from the authorities of Zulia, to the commander in chief of this department.

It is currently stated, but we know not on what authority, that some squadrons of the United States are blockading the Havannah.—This may be partially true, as our readers will remember that the president in his last Message to Congress, suggested to its consideration, the expediency of adopting some such measure, for the more effectual suppression of piracy. Under the circumstances, however, this would be a daring measure, and would call for explanation.

(From the Constitution.)

Bogota, Dec. 30.—After much discussion, the government being the impossibility of quarrelling with La Sierra and Olaneta without involving its cause in Peru, has expressed its satisfaction with both. It is said that an expedition of 12,000 men is to be prepared for Peru; that the ministry of the Indies is to be re-established, on the same footing as in the time of viceroy Cisneros; and that general Apodaca is to be the minister; that the supreme council of the Indies are immediately to propose two intendants general to inspect the administrative part of the expedition; and that the purification of the officers of artillery is to be hastened in order that those who have served under Morillo may go with the expedition. As for the money to defray the expence, what the clergy are to give up to the treasury is to be employed for this purpose. The sale of the seventh part of the property belonging to the Monastic Orders, which was granted to Charles IV. by a Bull, and which was only partly sold, is now to be completed.

Paris, Jan. 12.—The Ministerial papers have insinuated that the royal condition will be obliged to support by force the monarchical principle, and that they will unite to secure to Spain the sovereignty of her colonies. In the mean time, Mr. Caoning is coolly drawing up his diplomatic notes, communicating the recognition of the independence of the Spanish colonies, and the treaties of commerce which Great Britain has concluded with them. This news has fallen like a thunder bolt to the midst of our discussions on marriage, indemnity, on reduction of the rent, the diplomatic corps have all trembled, and the roads have been covered with couriers sent to all the capitals of Europe. Till the cabinets have decided, our ministerial Journals have changed their tone and say that the conduct of England is entirely dictated by commercial motives, and that politics have nothing to do. We do not understand the opposition in the language of these Journals, and are disposed to enquire what new deception is preparing?

THE INQUISITION.—MADRE DOLOROSA. (From *Lettres Normandes* published in Paris in 1820.)

General Lasalle, being at Toledo, went to visit the palace of the inquisition; for in Spain the humility of inquisitors is like that of other monks, it wears a coarse cloak and dwells in a marble palace. At sight of the instrument of torture, the general, as well as the officers who were with him, was seen to shudder; for it was more horrible than any thing presented by a field of battle. Among these instruments, there was one which more particularly fixed the attention of the visitors, by giving the impression of a sort of storage. At the farther end

of a subterraneous dungeon, near the chair of the inquisitor, whose duty it was to interrogate those who were accused of heresy, there was placed in a niche a statue of the Virgin. A golden halo surmounted her head, and her drapery descended in sicken folds from her shoulders to her feet. In her right hand she held the ancient standard of the kings, and a breast plate was just visible under the folds of her robe. Altogether the statue resembled that of Joan of Arc at Orleans. On examining it a little nearer, they perceived that the breast plate was glistening with the points of a vast number of little knives, and of nails sharpened like needles. The arms of the statue were moveable, and a handle placed behind the partition regulated its motions. Gen. Lasalle gave orders for putting the machine in operation; and the sack of a Polish grenadier was put in place of the heretic. When the handle was turned, the statue extended its arms and pressed the sack closely to its breast. When it relaxed its grasp, the sack was found to be a perfect sieve; it was pierced with a thousand holes, and the knives had entered some lines in depth. Thus the merciful Mary, the mother of the Saviour of men, became, in the hands of inquisitors, the bloody instrument of fanaticism, and that nothing might be wanting to this horrible profanation, they called this image by an odious name—Our Lady of Sorrows (*Madre dolorosa*.) Such are the institutions, which the friends of good government and legitimate monarchy wish to re establish in Spain!

Cincinnati, (Ohio,) Aug. 4.—Having notified in your paper of the 7th inst. an account of a family party which recently dined together in the state of New York, consisting of 76 persons, including children, their companions, and grandchildren. I send you the following statement of the number of persons (reckoning in the same way) composing a family in Greentownship, Hamilton county Ohio.

Michael Isgrig and Barbara his wife,	2
Children 17, married 14	31
Grandchildren 96, married 7,	103
Great Grandchildren,	23
Total	158

Let New York beat this if she can. The above 158 persons are descendants from one marriage. Mr Isgrig is still a remarkably active man for his years. A. B.

Maart 18, 1825.

FOR NEW YORK.
THE COPPERED SHIP
DOUGLASS,
J. Brown, Master.



Will sail with dispatch. For a few Tons Freight or Passage, apply at the Counting House of

JOSEPH FOULKE.

NB. The public is hereby cautioned against trusting the crew of the above vessel, as no debts of their contracting will be paid by the Master or Consignee.

Fiscaal's Kantoor, den 25sten Maart 1825.

DE ondergeteekende als daartoe door den Weledelen Achtbaren Raad behoortlyk gekwalificeerd, doet by deze alle Broodbakkers bekend maken, en ordonneren, dat de Broden voor de volgende week te bakken het gewigt moeten houden 24 oncen voor een Reaal; kunnende de Fransche Broden een once minder wegen.

Op pene als by publicatie dd. 16den Maart 1824 gestatueerd is.

Per order van den Raad Fiscaal,
WM. HK. GORSIRA, Tweede Klerk.

MYNEN geliefden Broeder JOSEPH J. RICARDO, Secretaris der Stad Gronlo, in Nederland, op den 7den December ll. door den dood dit tydelijk leven ontrukende, zoo geef ik met een gewond hart hier-an kennis aan mynen vrienden en bekenden.

M. RICARDO.

Curaçao den 24sten Maart 1825.

March 18, 1825.

NOTICE

THE undersigned intends to leave this island shortly for the benefit of his health, and leaves his business entrusted to the management of his attorney Mr. David Cardoze.

D. M. MONSANTO.

TE KOOP

Op het Drukkery Kantoor.

Almanak voor dit Jaar, Schagten, Rood en Zwart Lak en Ouwels.

Connossementen in het Nederduitsch, Engelsch, Spaansch en Fransch.

Visite Kaartjes, fraay gerand.

idem. gekleurd.

idem. met gouden rand.

Als mede het Nieuwe Tarif, Reglementen voor de Schutterij en do. voor Bonaire en Aruba, benevens het Tarif.